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THE NEW CANADIAN

An Independent Weekly for Canadians of Japanese Origin

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Pvt. Obokata Reports

Nisei Canucks Welcomed in England

(Delayed by the Censors). In a special letter to the New Canadian, a Nisei Private who was with the first group of Japanese Canadian volunteers to go overseas reports the warm welcome accorded them in England.

We have received the best of treatments both on the ship and at all the places in England where we have been stationed, he writes. Both the civilians and members of the armed forces have welcomed us very warmly.

Coming across the Atlantic, practically all of us got seasick and missed one or two meals. In the daytime it was common sight to see soldiers lying in every conceivable place. (We slept in hammocks which have to be rolled up in the mornings.)

We were all glad to sight land again after the weary days spent on shipboard. After reaching England, we boarded the toylike English trains which travelled with amazing speed.

REMINDED OF FRASER VALLEY

The Spring is early in England. When we left Canada there was still snow on the ground, but here the trees and the plants were in bloom. The English countryside, with cattle grazing peacefully in the green rolling pastures, and the presence of steel high-tension power lines, reminded us very much of B.C.'s Fraser Valley.

London, England, is an amazing city. We gazed in wonder at the marks left by Nazi bombs. The bombs had not stopped falling when we arrived. At first we were scared stiff (though we didn't like to admit it) by the crash of bombs, but the British people merely shrugged it off. What appears like very close ones really fall three or four miles away.

SAW WESTMINSTER ABBEY

One Sunday we went to the Westminster Abbey for church service, and prayed near the remains of great historical figures. The service held within this huge structure is impressive.

It made us feel small and insignificant, and at the same time it made us feel we were a part of something big.

We also visited the St. Paul's Cathedral. We went to see the famous Tower of London and recalled all the famous people who had been executed within those walls. We spent a whole afternoon at Madame Tussaud's museum of wax figures.

The busy traffic around Piccadilly Square had us in a daze. The huge double decker buses and tiny taxi cabs come rushing down on you on the wrong side of the street. We travelled on the underground and were impressed by its efficiency. We thought Toronto should copy this.

B.C. CLUB SERVES BEST MEALS

The places where we liked hanging around most were the Beaver Club, Ontario Club, and B.C. Club. The B.C. Club serves the best meals. Here we met many of our Chinese friends from B. C. and we discussed old school days. We also went to the stage door canteen where we spent many pleasant hours dancing and drinking honest-to-goodness "cokes".

More Japanese Americans Reported Flying in Combat In Pacific War Theatre

NEW YORK — Two Americans of Japanese ancestry are flying in combat against the Japanese enemy, according to a U.S. Army Air Forces photo published on June 11 by the New York newspaper, PM.

The photo showed Sgt. Masanaru Oikawa and Staff Sergeant Kazuo Kamoto showing their Air Medals to Capt. Richard E. Whitler, a B-29 pilot, at a 20th Bomber Command base in India.

The Air Force caption said that the two were the first Japanese Americans to fly in combat against the Japanese, presumably in B-29 Superfortresses.

Tech. Sgt. Ben Kuroki has previously been reported flying in combat in a B-29 over Japan.

NEWS REEL

London CIO Local

LONDON, Ont.—"Blackie" Okuno, popular Nisei president of the Local 3559, Federal Founderies and Steel Company, a local of the United Steel Workers of America, was shown receiving the charter from District Director John Mitchell, in the June edition of the Steel Labor, official organ of the union.

Also pictured in the group receiving the charter were George Ide, secretary and K. Yanagisawa, executive board member.

442nd Combat Team Guards Prisoner Camp in Italy

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, ITALY—German war prisoners in the Fifth Army's Enemy Concentration Area in northern Italy are being guarded by troops of the 442nd Infantry Regiment composed of Americans of Japanese ancestry, according to Fifth Army Headquarters on May 31.

Although the area is not thoroughly fenced in, there have been few AWOLS, and these have been apprehended. The concentration area is being operated by the 71st AAA Brigade under the command of Brigadier General Aaron Bradshaw, Jr.

More than 1,000,000 Germans, with a sprinkling of Fascist Italians and other nationalities, have been moved into the concentration area on a sprawling airfield.

32% of Relocees Since Jan. 1 Return to Coast

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Thirty-two per cent of the first 10,000 evacuees to leave war relocation centres on terminal departures have resettled on the Pacific Coast, according to Ray Haight, Salt Lake City representative of the War Relocation Authority.

Mr. Haight's figures covered 10,288 terminal departures from all centres during the period from January 1 to May 26. Regional resettlement figures for this group were given as the Pacific Coast, 32.7 per cent; Mountain and Plains States, 28.4; Central States, 20.1; Eastern States, 22 and Alaska, .4 per cent, reported the Pacific Citizen.

California leads the Pacific States [illegible] with 2,00[illegible] [illegible] and Washington 501.

KASLO WELCOMES TASHMEITES

First Non Repat Group Arrives In Initial Segregation Transfer

650 EXPECTED TO BE TRANSFERRED

KASLO, B. C.—The first contingent of five families, a fraction of the thirty families which was slated to be transferred here, arrived late Tuesday night this week as the segregation program swung into effect.

On Wednesday, only one family came from New Denver. There was no movement out from this centre except for two families — one to Greenwood and the other to Slocan City area.

There are indications that many families are remaining in centres awaiting direct relocation to eastern placements instead of transferring to Kaslo.

Eight families, approximately fifty people, will leave Kaslo for Slocan Valley area next week via the C.P.R. spur line by way of New Denver. This group consists of families who have signed up for repatriation.

An equal number of evacuees considered suitable for relocation is expected to arrive here next week.

As a result of the housing shortage in eastern Canada, about 650 evacuee dependents are to take up temporary residence in Kaslo and New Denver. In most cases the wage-earning males have preceded the families to the east to get established, reports the Vancouver Province.

Reminiscent of Evacuation Days

KASLO, B. C.—A small throng of curious people gathered to see the new arrivals from Tashme as the big Greyhound bus roared up the Front Street one hour ahead of schedule.

The bus had not been expected until 11 o'clock so that the B.C.S.C. officials and the R.C.M.P. constable arrived on the scene a few minutes late. There was only a small number of people to welcome the transferees due to the early arrival of the bus.

The whole scene had a touch reminiscent of evacuation days three years ago.

Twenty-one travel-weary passengers came off the bus. One woman held a sleeping child in her arms. Two bewildered looking little girls clung to their mother's coat while the male members of the arrivals were busily engaged in carrying suitcases and boxes up to their assigned rooms in the Kaslo Hotel. One family was taken to the Langham Hotel two blocks away.

(For the readers, the Kaslo and Langham Hotels are old buildings in which families are assigned one or two rooms each depending on the size of the group.)

One man said that he had heard in Tashme that they were to stay in the Kaslo Hotel. He smiled ruefully as he looked at the building and added that he had expected to come to a furnished hotel.

NO COOKING UTENSILS

The families had not brought any cooking utensils with them because they had heard they would be staying in a hotel. Also because in Tashme, they have mess houses. When they arrived here, they had nothing to cook with. Arrangements, however, have been made with the B.C.S.C. to provide the transferees with utensils until their freight arrive.

There was one family of five children with no immediate prospects to relocate. They were told to transfer on orders from Vancouver. They came. Now they are awaiting for further notice from the Security Commission. The five children range in age from 16 years to 4 years old.

Most of them had no idea how many would come to Kaslo. A few guessed that 500 would be going to New Denver.

ALBERTANS FORM YOUTH COUNCIL

LETHBRIDGE, Alta.—With attainment of full citizenship as the chief objective, the Southern Alberta Youth Council was formed on May 26, following a conference which was attended by upwards of 160 representatives from various districts in South Alberta on April 28.

The Youth Council will strive to promote goodwill among occidentals and endeavor to become good Canadians.

Heading the Youth Council is Hiromu Fujiki with the following on the executive: Norman Ikebuchi, vice-president; Min Takada, secretary; Kyota Shigehiro, secretary-treasurer; Sumi Iwasa, corresponding secretary.

Tofino Wants Expulsion

NANAIMO, B. C.—One of the resolutions presented to the Island Affiliated Boards of Trade Wednesday was the repatriation of all Japanese, Canadian-born or otherwise in a meeting held here.

The Tofino district asked for the exclusion of the Japanese.

B.C.E.R. to Construct Power Camps

Bridge River Evacuees to be Evicted

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Removal of Japanese evacuees now settled in the Bridge River district will be effected, the Vancouver Province reported June 14.

The B. C. Security Commission, which has leased premises at the foot of Mission Mountain on a year-to-year basis, has been given notice that the area will be required for construction of power construction camps.

Evacuees, who were settled in this district three years ago are self-supporting.

About 1000 men are expected to be employed in Bridge River power development camps in a year's time, according to Thomas Ingledow, chief engineer of the B.C.E.R.

Several million feet of lumber will be required for making the dam, and sawmills erected during the war may contribute.

A report from Lillooet states a syndicate is planned to attempt cement manufacture for the dam. It states coal from Hat Creek Coal Company and lime and marl from the vicinity would be used. It adds a road through the canyon of Bridge River will be needed.

Two Slocan Merchants Ask for Fair Play of Evacuees in Interior B. C.

SLOCAN, B. C.—Charging that the policy of subtle intimidation continues with marvelous success," with regard to the repatriation signup of evacuees in B. C., two prominent Slocan merchants have sent a telegram to the Prime Minister and the Labor Minister asking for fair play.

"Grief showed abundantly for days even after three weeks each one was skilfully handled to the border of intimidation so that an absurdedly large percentage signed for repatriation," the merchants charged.

Giving a brief review of the segregation program situation, the merchants declared that "this order was apparently issued by a Government officer who but by the fortune of birth might have been a Jap."

"This inhuman order now being carried out is causing untold pain and suffering to these people who through no fault of their own are in their present position," said the wire.

Copies of the wire have been sent [illegible] Herridge, Roman Catholic [illegible] Committees and the [illegible] England in Toronto.

Hope-Princeton Roadwork to Begin Next Summer

VICTORIA, B. C.—Works Minister [illegible] just back from [illegible] interior, said [illegible] six survey parties [illegible] Hope-Princeton [illegible] would [illegible] there by September [illegible] and the contract [illegible] estimated to cost $2,000,000 [illegible] as soon as the surveys [illegible] been correlated and the [illegible] drawn up, the CP re[illegible] the contract would be let [illegible] of next Spring so work [illegible] started next Summer, he [illegible]

Survey Still Going On Says NSS Director

VICTORIA, B. C.— The Victoria Daily Colonist in a special [illegible] from Ottawa on June 10, [illegible] [illegible] especially in regard to Japanese [illegible] in Canada," Mr. MacNamara said.

He added that it would probably be three weeks before the check-up is completed.

H. Hasegawa, Roy Saito Win Awards at U. of Alta.

EDMONTON, B. C.—Two Nisei students attending the University of Alberta were awarded prizes at convocation exercises held here recently.

They are, Henry Hasegawa, who won the honor prize for first year Engineering and Roy Saito who was awarded a scholarship in first year Agriculture.

They Showed Keen Interest ...

Nisei Servicemen Cast Votes in Provincial, Federal Elections

BRANTFORD, Ont. — With the men of the No. 20 Canadian Infantry Basic Training Centre here in Brantford, Nisei soldiers stationed at the camp went on special parade on June 1st to vote in the provincial and federal elections.

[illegible] during the week.

Japanese Canadian citizens went to the polls on Monday, June 4 to vote in the provincial election. Although debarred by legislation from voting in the federal election, Japanese Canadian names have appeared on the federal voting lists.

Ghost Towners, Students Aid in Vernon Orchards

VERNON, B. C.— Fruit growers here are beginning to seek pickers and labor for seasonal work as the thinning [illegible] early this month.

Workers from [illegible] and Greenwood [illegible] working [illegible] orchards [illegible] in the work [illegible] more labourers are needed, it is reported.

With the cherries due to ripen early next month, pickers for this fruit will be more than welcome.

In the fields, planting of cabbages have just been completed. Field tomatoes have flowered and it is expected that they will be ready to be picked in August.

The New Canadian

P. O. Drawer A — Kaslo, B. C.

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Tom Shoyama — Publisher
Kasey Oyama — Editor
Takaichi Umezuki — Japanese Section Editor

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Effect of the Repatriation Survey

The registration of persons of Japanese ancestry requesting repatriation to Japan is nearing completion in B. C., and a movement is underway to segregate persons requesting repatriation in certain centres, and persons not requesting repatriation in other centres.

It has been estimated that 70% of the population in interior housing centres have signed for repatriation, and the final figure is expected to run as high as 10,000 (including Japanese nationals, naturalized persons of Japanese ancestry, and Canadian-born Japanese).

This would mean that out of a total of 23,000 persons of Japanese ancestry in Canada, 10,000, or more than 43%, have chosen to return to bomb-devastated postwar Japan. Another significant fact is that a large part of this 10,000 consists of those persons who have most to suffer by being returned to Japan. They include families that were made destitute through evacuation, families with small earning power, and families with sick members—and who, for these reasons have hesitated to consider eastern resettlement.

Compared to the figures for Canada, it is estimated that in the United States, only 7,500 out of a total of 127,000 persons of Japanese ancestry have expressed their intention of returning to Japan.

In other words, more than 43% of the Japanese population in Canada have asked for repatriation as compared to less than 6% in the United States. Why have so many requested repatriation in Canada?

The explanation is simple. In Canada, the majority of those who signed the repatriation forms do not wish to be repatriated. They signed for repatriation because they were not prepared to accept the "alternative" to signing.

What then was that "alternative?" The "alternative", as understood at the time of the registration, was that those persons who did not sign the forms would more or less be forced to move east of the Rockies at the earliest possible date. They were told that persons working on the Commission fuel projects, in the offices, in the schools, in the hospitals, and in other departments of Commission employment would be cut off the payroll as soon as replacements could be found (from those persons requesting repatriation). They were told that they would not be permitted to seek other employment in B. C. and that if unemployed, they would not be eligible for maintenance allowances. This meant simply that those who did not sign the repatriation forms were to be deprived of their means of sustenance if they remained in B. C.

The underlying reasons for signing the repatriation forms, therefore, are two—first, in order that they could remain in B. C. and be allowed to work there; and second, in the case of families requiring assistance, in order that their maintenance allowance would be continued and the family be allowed to remain in the "ghost" towns where their immediate future at least would be secure.

Regarding the second reason, it now appears that families who have not requested repatriation and who are unsuitable for relocation will be maintained in one centre, but this fact was not made clear at the time of the registration.

Regarding the first reason, or the desire to remain in B. C., the question may be raised: why were the Japanese so reluctant to go East when it was pointed out in the official notice that "failure to accept employment east of the Rockies may be regarded at a later date as lack of cooperation with the Canadian government?"

There were many reasons. Some though real enough, are not well founded, such as fear of the unknown country (especially in the case of older persons), or fear based on [illegible] rumors about conditions in the east—such as housing shortage, bad working conditions and discrimination.

On the other hand, however, there were a number of well-founded reasons. There was uncertainty arising from the fact that the Japanese were obviously not welcomed in certain Eastern centres, and once in the east, there was no assurance that they would not be asked to move again after the war. Furthermore, there was no assurance that the present restrictions on their purchase or lease of real property would be lifted. The last mentioned point is especially important because these people, constantly subject to race discrimination, have always shown a tendency to seek shelter from economic insecurity through the purchase of land or through ownership of small businesses.

A further factor which may have influenced them to sign the forms was a wide spread belief, based largely on wishful thinking, that this registration was a wartime measure, and that decisions made could be annulled after the hostilities cease.

It appears, therefore, that the effect of the repatriation survey has not been to determine the section of the persons of Japanese origin in B. C. who, for various reasons, were not prepared to accept the alternative to signing the repatriation forms.

A Challenging Problem

(The Winnipeg Free Press)

One of the challenging problems of our civilization is that overcoming racial distinctions and antipathies. In Chicago there is a Council Against Racial and Religious Discrimination, which according to the Chicago Sun, has done an excellent year's work toward extending unity and exposing hatred and hate-mongers. In recent months, the organization presented testimony before eight policy-making commissions in Chicago, Springfield and Washington, accomplished a considerable educational and research job and worked vigorously for state and national fair employment practice legislation.

"It speaks out with candor against anti-Semitism and discriminations aimed at Negroes, Nisei and other minority groups," the Sun says. "Its activities are those of democracy protecting itself."

Racial dislikes and discrimination are prevalent in the United States, but they are strong enough in Canada, and the only way in which they may be overcome is through the activity of organizations like that formed in Chicago. These may be able, in time, to secure results by driving home the fact that racial discrimination is entirely contrary to our ideals of justice and of regard for human welfare. We cannot keep to those ideals and also retain prejudice and distinctions against people of other races. A clear choice must be made, and the object of an organized movement would be to influence an increasing number of people to make the right choice.

Although Brazil declared war on Japan last week it's unlikely that there will be any change in the republic's treatment of its 300,000 residents of Japanese ancestry. Brazil took measures against Japanese aliens equal to those imposed on German and Italian nationals at the beginning of the war. These Japanese aliens need special permits for travel and areas with a large concentration of Japanese are guarded . . . It's estimated that nearly 200,000 persons of Japanese ancestry live in Sao Paulo province. Brazilian citizens of Japanese ancestry are serving in the republic's armed forces.

Readers Across Canada Say . . .

Editor, The New Canadian . . .

You are doing a fine job. Keep it up. There are plenty of us battling for you all, however discouraged you may feel sometimes.

Gretta Hanorth

Ocean Falls, B. C.

Editor, The New Canadian . . .

[illegible] Nisei [illegible] the Dominion look forward to The New Canadian because it gives them the news of the second generation scattered across Canada. I for one, who used to be one of your correspondents in B. C. before the war congratulate you for keeping up the good work through the years.

G. H. Hamasaki

Toronto, Ont.

Editor, The New Canadian . . .

[illegible] The New Canadian [illegible] being [illegible] spread the butter on the bread more evenly . . . and perhaps . . . I'm imagining things.

H. Y.

Brantford, Ont.

"Canada is Our Choice"

In answer to a letter from Mr. Pickersgill.

My Dear Mr. Pickersgill:

Though we have not, at any time, made any application for removal to Japan now or after the war, nevertheless, we received, through the mails, a letter from you accompanied by a notice from the Department of Labor concerning voluntary "repatriation to Japan." The last paragraph on your letter reads:

"This assured assistance from the government, as out-lined in the notice, will mean to many who desire repatriation, relief from unnecessary anxiety and it will allow them to plan for their future, and that of their children, along economic, social and cultural lines which they fear may be denied them were they to remain in Canada."

A very revealing paragraph that is another drop in the depth of our disillusion.

We do not ask why you should send such a letter to those who have not applied for "repatriation." Every effort and devious method tries to persuade us that Canada is no place for us, that we would be better off in Japan. Temptation is thrust into lives already uncertain and fearful of the future for which no definite hope, only generalities, has come from Ottawa; temptation to give up the weary struggle for equality; temptation to take the easier way out of a seemingly hopeless situation.

We chose Canada long before you ever thought to ask us to choose. We chose Canada then, and we choose Canada now, with our eyes wide open to the probable consequences of our choice.

Are we not afraid of the future, the "future" you mention in your letter? Yes, sometimes we are afraid. When there are children depending on us, there is fear. But that fear does not lessen our love for our country. Perhaps because of that very fear, and because we are dispossessed and fenced in, we cling to our last reality, our native Canada. Perhaps because events have made our choice conspicuous, and because you have never been asked to choose, our claim to Canada has a deeper, more understanding love of country than yours.

In your letter you hold out hope of material benefits for those who choose Japan. Is there any consideration or bargaining for material benefits in one's loyalty to a country? In choosing Canada we take the evil with the good, and in taking the good we share the responsibility to eradicate the evil. As long as there is left one minority without full equality of the rights and responsibilities of citizenship, there is neither a just nor an equitable government. This is one of the evils against which we struggle, hampered as we are by restrictions and prejudice.

Yet your letter is a not-so-subtle invitation to us to give up the fight.

Our forces are pitiful and inadequate, and we may be fools to keep on fighting, but what kind of Canadians would we be if we succumbed now?

Mr. and Mrs. E. Kitagawa

Toronto, Ont.

A Faith That Lives On

"I wish the skies would always stay like this, bright and clear."

Indeed, it was a grand day. The brilliant July sun wavered over the hills and mountains above us, and glinted on the narrow ribbon winding through the gorge far below us. The country-side looked flattened out, the trees stunted, the one-log "bridge" over the river which we crossed looked like a matchstick. The air was golden and lazy, but not absolutely silent. The sharp, staccato winging of the grasshoppers and an occasional song of a bird deep among the trees broke the silence.

We had just finished lunch. The Chief and his second son, Tom, were hunched over a log, silent, their large eyes, warm and friendly fixed upon the hazy blue patch of Johnston Straits ten miles beyond. Lorraine, our plant foreman's daughter, blond, pink and in places painfully red, was curled up in a shade, her head cradled in her arms, sound asleep. The long hike up the Island Range from the coast, ten miles and over of trackless brambles, dust and sun, but with refreshing springs here and there trickling from dank, rocky sides, had fatigued her. And the lunch had been satiating.

The soft murmur of handsome, dark-haired Herman, first son of the Chief, and his fiancee, a beautiful and fair Swedish girl, Hillive, reached us from their sanctuary a few trees beyond us. And deep in the woods somewhere a bird called to its mate.

We had chosen a spot on a promontory overlooking the valley far below us. A pine tree, tall and stately, growing from the very edge, offered a cool shade. Princess Lagwalsy, Edna in English, leaned her graceful, supple figure against the trunk. She was golden brown. Amber. Her glossy chocolate-brown hair rippled abundantly to her shoulders. Her twinkling[?] of her nose was thin and straight — truly aristocratic — and her carriage too. I, "browned to a crisp" practically, had thrown myself on the cool patch of grass with my chin cupped in my hands, looking out to the sea.

"I mean both literally and figuratively," she continued, "but particularly figuratively."

This was the summer of 1941. The situation in the Orient was coming to a head. We felt the clouds were gathering fast in that direction too. A cloudburst was impending. Would it burst? Supposing . . . but could it be possible?

"Whatever happens, let's preserve our beautiful friendship. You will be leaving us once again soon. Will you come back again? Supposing that our paths might diverge, let's make a pact. Let's always remember our relationship, our love for each other. Wherever future may take us, let's return to Campbell River on July [illegible], 1950, nine years from now, if at all possible, for a tryst. All right?"

I agreed.

That was my last holidays up the coast prior to the war and subsequent evacuation. Somehow then we felt that we may not see each other again for a long, long time. And so we made the pact.

Today, we had blackberry jam. Nostalgic memories of nearly four years ago flooded back to me in waves. I remembered the time the Indian Chief and his family had taken my friend and me on an all-day black-berry picking hike on Vancouver Island to his favorite patch. I remembered Edna. I remembered the promise we made.

In front of me now is a clipping from a newspaper some weeks old. It hit me hard between the eyes for a minute. Edna's uncle Dan Assu, is at the head of an anti-Japanese movement among the west fishermen.

How does the Chief feel? Herman? Edna?

A war is being fought. Lives are being given. For a certain cause . . . for certain ideals . . . for peace . . . for justice . . . for security. After all that can racism and prejudice have a place in postwar Canada?

I know that they remember . . . I know that they have not changed . . . I know that I shall see them again . . . I know . . . because I have faith still.

ヴァーノン方面の果樹園
アップルの間引も始つて人手要求

（ヴァーノン發）アップルなどの果樹作業は今月からそろ〳〵開始されたので農家では働き手を求めはじめてゐるが既にタシメ、グリーンウッド方面から來た勞働者はすでに果樹園の仕事を始めてをり今後各インテリアタウンからまだ〳〵働き手が入つて來る事を豫期されてゐる。學校生徒も果樹園働きを手傳つてゐるのだが人手の不足はまだ〳〵なのであり[illegible]が濟めばチェリーも熟しはじめてピッカーは歡迎されるのである。一方野菜畑の方ではキャベツ植が濟んだところで大体はトマトであり之は八月になつたら穫れるであらう。

來したので當地近在のサーミヤは十一ル河畔にて擧行することになつた。一係に豫定以上の長期間在住を選つてゐるが會員以外一般の參加をも歡迎してゐる。

ニウデンヴァーの大野遊會

（ニウデンヴァー通信）六月十七日の日曜は陽氣に野球場に於て父母教師會、婦人會等三團体合同の大野遊會が多數の出席を中心にして開かれたが今回のはダレゲート、レモン等によつて過去三ヶ年間共に[illegible]して來た人々も別れて行かねばならぬ折柄なので多數の參付者があつた。會には近いプログラムの外に各委員の挨拶やスポーツ・レースの出場の競技等、中々盛大で[illegible]一の合唱などもあつた。尚出演者諸氏は例年の如く地元の日人商店より豐富な賞品寄附になつたので感謝してゐる。

親和會役員
タシメだより

◇タシメ親和會では五月末に役員の改選を行ひ次の如くきまつた

▲議長白川[illegible]一▲副同四郎▲會計矢[illegible]▲監査役 飯田米市 佐藤石[illegible]▲幹事（英）藤賀猷（內政）山[illegible]太郎▲社會部（長）畑下五十次 佐々木繁孝 新高太郎 國四郎 川田愛明 宮木秀助▲教育部（長）土井初 畠中石松 田中[illegible] 黄砂清七 中山義一▲救濟部（長）坂本万藏 西村万藏 川下政男 樹田末吉 池田平▲物資調整部（長）白石吉太郎 土居顯次郎 入澤芳藏 清水源一郎 濱田森▲娛樂部（長）原田康（運動部主任）山崎憲（娛樂部主任）加藤筆太郎（會計）手塚淸一郎（書記）山崎丞之助 渡邊庄作 宮崎茂 瀨尾松一 二井矢孝雄 船本涉一 長尾松一 西村三之助 梅津[illegible]平 中本岩一

太郎 江畑文左エ門 太田一男 藤野基 今村稔男 原田末十郎 松島留大▲宗務委員 飯田米市 山崎速 西原康 江畑文左エ門 土井初 畑下九十次 今村稔男 坂本万藏 白石吉太郎 船本涉 一黄砂清七 山崎丞之助 宮木秀則 樹田末吉

◇親和會運動部主催の本年のニアリーグ野球試合は六月三日午後野球場にて開始、第一回戰、第二回戰は大和對茶の間に行はれたが十二對一、八對三にて兩回とも紅が勝つた。本年は右三軍でリーグを組織し毎週水、日に試合を行ふ筈で野球部オフィシャルとして西原康、山崎憲、中山義一、安田[illegible]四氏が選定された

◇六月二日夜にはタシメ青年會主催にて老齡者慰安の夕を催した

グリーンウッドの最近の消息

（グリーンウッド通信）春の雪解けに加へる近村の部落もグリーンウッドの前に流れるクリークが氾濫して河畔の野菜畑は悉く洗ひ流され可哀さいの播種もかくれ同時に同胞の低地や道路も泥濘と化して役住のロッグ搬出に支障を來した。

アルバータ
佛青の野遊會 七月一日擧行

（ピクチュア・ビュート通信）アルバータ佛教會聯合の第二回佛青ピクニックは七月一日午前十時よりアールデールにて擧行[illegible]

◇六月五日夜はスローカン奉公會の中山牧師が來村六日夜まで東部各地同胞の狀態を示す映畫を上映し講演もあつた。七日は十二日夜はキャンプにて同樣の催しがあり八日夜はタシメ食堂にて奉公會[illegible]の慰安會があつた。中山牧師は十一日カムループスへ向けて出發

◇五月に入つてから高木女史、佐々木宗治、上田[illegible]、佐々木茂居、木太阿部、前田タケ、金子トヨ其他多數がオンタリオ、アルバータ、ビーシーの各地へ轉住したがウェルフェア部主任を勤める傍らボーイスカウトの指導者として盡力して居た吉田茂氏は五月廿九日二百名のボーイスカウト團員に贈られの謝意をなし多數の見送り人に惜まれつゝトロントへ向けて出發した。

業式がイートンスクールにて擧行され[illegible]で町の[illegible]。六月六日には公立學校の修業式[illegible]の日系人五名だつた。

人事消息

▲出生 グリーンウッドの片岡武夫氏夫人は五月九日病院で女兒出産雅子と命名▲ウィニペッグの土屋要氏夫人は六月九日女兒出産母子共健全である。▲カズローの櫻井正一氏夫人は六月八日病院にて女兒を出産

▲婚約 タシメの川本[illegible]はカムループスの高加幸一郎氏と柳浪子孃にハミルトンの熊野良夫氏と夫々婚約した

▲結婚 中津嘉一氏と大森春英孃とは北出吉春、宮田保雨氏の仲介でニウデンヴァー佛教會で淺香開教使司式の下に五月廿六日結婚式を擧行した▲アルバータ州レスブリッジの武田房次郎氏長男晶中傳氏とピュートの安部末吉氏長女シズエ孃は六月三日大野[illegible]、中村[illegible]一兩氏仲介でピュート佛教會にて結婚式擧行

▲死亡 カムループスの岩崎ヤス二三の白人友人と水泳中不幸溺死
エ氏次男賀さんは五月廿八日午後[illegible]は翌廿九日午前發見され卅一日葬儀は行はれたが多數の日白人が參列して同情を表明遺族は深謝してゐる▲ピートン・ジャクソン市のセイチ・青島太郎氏は六月六日病氣の爲死去八日立花開教使司式の下に葬儀執行▲レイモンドの久藤賀氏次女牧子さんは永々入院加療中の處六月六日途に死去十八日レスブリッジ市サウスミンスター合同教會にてマゴワン、權山雨教師司式の下に告別式執行▲アルバータ州ショートネッシーの湯川嘉明氏は六月十日病氣のため死去十三日ピュート佛教會にて葬儀を執行した▲三宮守ドクターは六月八日オンタリオ州ロンドンに於て死去同十一日ミラード葬儀社に於てワシントン、淸水兩牧師司式で告

御禮

別式が執行された▲弔葬儀アルバータ州ピクチュアビュートの故小島源之助氏葬儀は六月三日執行されたが遺族は各方面よりの同情を深謝してゐる▲轉住 過般カズローからニウデンヴァーに移つた久芳條植氏夫妻とミセス小野一家は其後ローズベリーに移つた▲感謝 經理吉岡俊平氏の最近負傷に對して諸方面より寄せられし丁重なる見舞を本人及吉岡牧師夫妻は感謝してゐる

本紙援助を感謝

ニューカナデアン援助の寄附金を次の方々が御寄せ下さいましたのに對し紙上にて深謝致します

▲オーシャンフォールスのハラオース夫人▲ダンカンのブリーストマン氏▲レイモンドの久藤賀氏（息女昇天に際して）

ニューカナデアン

御禮

小生一家ベイファーム在留中は方ならぬお世話に相成りました別けても出發に際しては御餞別及びお品々を戴き又遠方まで御見送り下され只に感謝の外ありません。上申上ます途中キャッスルガー及びトレイル、ネルソン、ヤイナ市に各二泊、下ゴン市に泊して火曜日の朝到着同市にも小市に安着、リトル氏に面會後にも氏の見舞事など左記の處にならう事になりました。心[illegible]申上げます。乍略儀紙上を以て知らせます。

六月七日
[illegible]川[illegible] 家族一同

スローカンの皆様

御禮

御地在住中は一方ならぬ厚情に預り同御世話様になり且過日出發の際には御親切なる御見送り下され誠に有難く存じ又昨夜は無事到着致しましたから御安心下さいませ。其上乍略儀紙上を以て御禮申上げます。

六月十日
カスロー 内口一保 同平

タシメ在住の皆様

賞
（謝辭）
亡夫玖一郎事病氣入院加療中の處六月六日午前二時半[illegible]逝去致しましたに就ては生前中の[illegible]多大の厚情を蒙り且又葬儀の際は[illegible]御多忙中にも不拘御會葬下され且花環香料等を賜り[illegible]有難く厚く御禮申上ます。乍略儀紙上を以て御禮申上候

六月八日
ビーシー州クッペン
喪主 鳥取縣人 家族及親族同志會同

政太郎

夫政太郎儀數年前より病氣療養中の處遂に永眠致しました。[illegible]多年[illegible]は當地に於て[illegible]生前[illegible]何分[illegible]不取敢乍略儀紙上を以て謹告申上げます。

昭和二十年六月十日
レモンクリーキ
喪主 妻 長男 大男 親族 友人 蛭崎[illegible] 健 幸 一同

牧子

二女牧子非移動以來兩同に於ても上京に昨年八月病氣入院致しましたが手當甲斐なく六月六日午前四時二十四分逝去致しました。[illegible]告別式葬儀に際しては多數の御會葬並に香料等深謝致します。[illegible]略儀紙上を以て謹んで御禮申上げます。

一九四五年六月九日
在レーモンド
父 久藤賀 母 [illegible] 遺家族一同

湯川嘉明

夫嘉明儀[illegible]病氣療養中の處[illegible]六月十三日[illegible]不幸死去致しました[illegible]紙上を以て謹告申上候

六月十三日
妻 湯川初枝 長女 和代 二女 君代 [illegible] 湯川 [illegible] 一同

源之助

夫源之助儀病氣療養中の處[illegible]昭和二十年六月三日[illegible]

ピクチュアビュート
妻 小島タミノ 長男 [illegible] 木村淸一 木村[illegible] 一同

賞

夫[illegible]儀本年[illegible]不幸急死致し[illegible]努力[illegible]以て[illegible]二十九日[illegible]

昭和二十年六月二日
喪主 母 長男 長女 親族 友人一同

本紙廣告料 一行二十仙定（一回掲載、掲載は二回目より一行十仙定）ニューカナデアン

總移動當時をちよつと思はせる

日本へかへる者とカナダに留まる者とを分離する工作

（タシメ發）歸國申請者とカナダに留まる者とを分離する工作によつてタシメからカズロー十一に移されることになつてゐる三十家族の中最初の組五家族は去る火曜日到着した。水曜日にはニューデンヴァーから僅一家族が來ただけであるし、多くの家族はカズロー十一に移住してくるよりも今居る所から直接に東部へ再定住し得る機會を待つといふ態度をとるものゝ如くであるが、當局の方針では東部に於ける住居不足のため約六百五十家族はカズロー十一とニウデンヴァーに一時的に住まはせようと云ふのであり、多くの場合先づ働き手が先に東行して後から家族を呼ぶやうになるであらうと英字紙は報じてゐる。一方カズロー十一から他のセンターへの移轉は今週はグリンウッドとスローカンへ一家族宛行つただけであるが來週水曜日には歸國申請をしてゐる八家族、五十餘名が汽車でスローカン・ヴアレーへ移るやうにと通告を受けた。同じ汽車では向ふから大体同じ數の人々がカズロー十一へ移つて來ることが豫期されてゐる。

◇

去る火曜日夜タシメからカズローへ來た人々の中には何を出る譯「カズロー・ホテル」に住むことになると數へられたので、ホテルと云ふからには何もかもチャンとして居る所だと思ひ、それにタシメにはメス・ハウスがあつて炊事道具の無い者はそこで食事が出來る事になつてゐる譯のことがあるら、クッチン道具もクレートの中へ入れて持參しなかつたので來てみて一寸困つたと云ふ事實もある。尤もコミッションではクレートの屆くまで間に合はせの道具を早速貸與すると云ふ方法は講じてゐる。又中には子供が五人もあつて再定住出來る見込のない者もあるが「晩香坡の本部から轉居の指令が來たのだ」と言はれたまゝで、更にコミッションからの通告の來るのを待つて居るといふ者もある。タシメから一休幾人ぐらゐのカズローへ來るだらうかに就ては誰も見當がつかぬらしく、ニウデンヴァーへは五百人ぐらゐ行く事になつて居るとも云はれる。兎に角セグレゲーション・プログラムは總移動當時の混雜に一寸似たものがある。

首相に抗議の電報

歸國申請調査に關して

（スローカン發）最近行はれたビーシー州の日本人に對する歸國申請調査は「巧妙なるオドカシ的方策であつた」と非難してスローカンの著者である邦人二人はキング首相に對し公正なるやり方をとして貰ひたいと要請する電報を送り其の寫しをオツタワ、合同、勞公三新聞社へも送達した。

二世兵が選擧權行使

同僚と共に兵營から投票場へ行進

（オンタリオ州ブラントフオード發）ブラントフオードのカナダ軍歩兵訓練所に居る兵隊と共に二世の軍人達も去る六月一日にはオンタリオ州議會及聯邦議會の總選擧に投票するため一團は投票場へ行進した。彼らはオンタリオ州議會の代表を選擧したのであるが他の州から來てゐる軍人も夫々の選擧區の分の代議士候補に投票したのである。彼らの多くの者にとつては選擧權行使は初めての事であつたが投票の行はれた前一週間といふものは彼らの間に色々と議論が行はれてゐたところからして政治に大なる關心が拂はれてゐたことが判る。日系加奈陀市民は六月四日の月曜日にはオンタリオ州議會の總選擧に投票したし聯邦議會の參政權は特別法規によつて停止されてゐるにも拘らず日系加奈陀人の名前も選擧人名簿に載つてゐた。

二世軍人を招待のダンス會

（ハミルトン發）六月二日夜ソイトのエムシーエーで擧行されたソフィアド・クラブ（二世協會）のダンス會には特別賓客としてトロントのブラントフオードに居る二世軍人が招待された。參會者多數で樂しい夜だつたので一同愉快に過ごすことが出來た。ダンス會のクイーンに選ばれた井上マーガレット孃に河野ジャキ君がクラウンを戴かせミセス・アレンがチョコレートのボックスを贈呈した。

赤十字と政府代表の視察

日本人ナショナルの苦情調査の爲

（晩香坡發）日本人ナショナルからの苦情をきゝ一般的な狀態を調査するため國際赤十字及政府代表はベッカー・スギル局長を同伴して二週間の豫定を以てビーシー州の日本人居住地と南部アルバータ州を廻つて居る。一行は六月十九日晩市を發してタシメ、グリーンウッドを經てネルソン地方の居住地を廻り次でアルバータ州へ赴くのであり代表は國際赤十字のマーグ、領事府外務省のサーション[illegible]

『自活移動村』

ブリッヂリヴァーの日本人立退きか

（晩香坡發）ブリッヂリヴァー發電所を擴張するために約一千人の勞働者が同地へ入込むことになるとビーシー電力會社から發表されてゐるが、右に關聯して自活移動村の日本人に對しビーシー・セキュリティー・コミッションに對し一年一年の期限でリースしてゐる日本人居住地を明け渡して貰ひたいと通告したので同地の日本人は他へ移らなければならぬ事になつた。（ブリッヂリヴァーの日本人自活村がいつ閉鎖される事になるか[illegible]）

歸國申請者多數と政府當局も發表

（ヴィクトリア發）當地のコロニスト紙がオタワ特電として報じるところではマクナマラ勞働次官は「加奈陀に居る日本人申請者多數の者が戰後日本へ歸る申出をしてゐるが特に加奈陀生れでない者が多いが調査は三週間以内には一應完了するだらう」と語つて居る。勞働省のパーヂット諸氏である。尚ベッカー・スギル局長はビーシー州に居る日本人に對する歸國申請調査は事實上終了して散任して居る分も十日以内には完了する見込だと發表してゐる。

三割二分は

西部沿岸へ戻る 米國の再定住者

（ソールトレーキ發）米政府轉住局代表の發表するところによると本年一月一日から五月廿六日まで戰時轉住所から出所して再定住した日系人は一萬二千八十八人で、その中[illegible]はどこへ移動するか等に就ては何も發表されない）各地域別分布は次の通りである（パーセント）

太平洋沿岸	三二・七
中西部山地	二八・四
中央部	二〇・一
東部	一三・〇
アラスカ	〇・四

太平洋沿岸のうちでは加州が最も多くて二、二六六人、オレゴン州は四八二人、ワシントン州五〇一人である。

八月六日に領州會議

オタワ新議會は八月廿三日開院

（オタワ發）オタワの新議會は八月廿三日に開會される旨キング首相は今週水曜日發表し同時に聯邦・州會議は八月六日に開催し各種提案を研究する爲一週間後には一應閉會する（案の中には日系人問題も含まれるだらう）

△首相と法相は世界平和保障案に署名するため今週末に桑港へ出かける。

世界平和の保障案

（桑港發）五十ケ國の代表が集まつて過去八週間に亘つて討議して居た世界平和保障案は愈出來上つたので來週火曜日午後に調印式が擧行される事に成つた。

キング首相

軍人投票で落選

（オタワ發）加奈陀の總選擧に對する兵隊の投票が判明した結果四つの選擧區に變動を生じビーシー州では更に二名增し自由黨は一議席を失つて一つ減へ、進歩保守黨は一つ減じて結局次の如き勢力となつた

自由黨	一二九
進歩保守黨	六五
シーシーエフ	二八
ソシアルクレヂット	一三
獨立	八
獨立自由	七
ブロック・ポピュレール	一
獨立保守	二
勞働進歩黨	一
獨立シーシーエフ	一
▲計	二四五

斷て自由黨は獨立其他と合せるも過半數にはならぬがキング首相自身はサスカチワン州のプリンス・アルバート區で二百六十三票の差で勝つてゐたのが兵隊の投票で逆になり百二十九票の差でシーシーエフのボーマン氏に敗北したので、落選してゐるがグレンガリー區其他で議席を[illegible]ことが議席を譲つて貰ふことになるであらう。

シーシーエフ增加

一八〇パーセント

シーシーエフは解散當時の十から二十八になり百八十パーセントの增加であるがコールドウエル黨首は兵隊の支持（十萬九千六百七十九票で全數の三二パーセント）に殊の外滿足を表明してゐる。

沖繩戰完了

次の大作戰へ

（グアム發）米首脳の大[illegible]

アバれるビー二九

[illegible]

最後まで戰ふ日本

[illegible]

ニューカナデアン

在加日本人の爲の獨立不偏の週刊紙

（發行所）ビーシー州カズロー
編輯兼發行者　生山國人
日本文編輯者　梅月高市
（購讀料一部十仙一月四十仙　前金六ヶ月二弗一ヶ年四弗）

社説

歸國申請者の多い理由は何か

ビーシー州に居る日系人に對する歸國申請の調査は殆ど完了に近づきつゝあり、政府居住地に於ける歸國申請者とカナダに留まることを欲する者との人數は既に概算されてゐる。インテリアタウン居住地に於ける者のうち歸國申請をした者は七十パーセントに達すると見積られてゐて其の數は日本人、歸化日系人、カナダ生れの日系人を合せて一萬人にも上るかも知れぬと推測されてゐるのである。

これは、カナダに居る日系人二萬三千人中の一萬人即ち四三パーセントの者が戰後に、戰爭で荒廢してゐる日本へ歸つて行くことに決定したことを意味するものであり、しかも其の一萬人もの「歸國申請者」の中には困難なる狀態にある者も多いのである。たとへば是れらの家族の中には移動中に金を使ひはたして困難な狀態となつて居る者もあらうし、働き手の少い、或は病弱者を伴つて居るために、東部への再定住を躊躇してきた者もあるのである。

カナダ側の日系人歸國申請者が以上の如き大きな割合となるのに比して米國側では日系人十二萬七千人のうち日本へ歸ることにしてゐる者はインターンメントキャンプに居る千五百人をも含めて僅に七千五百人だと見積られてゐる。別言すればカナダでは日系人の四三パーセントが歸國申請をしてゐるのに對して米國では僅に六パーセント以內しか斯る態度をとつてゐる者はないのだ。カナダに於ける日系人の歸國申請者が斯くも多いのは一體どうしたわけなのであらうか。

之に對する說明は極めて簡單である。カナダでは、歸國申請にサインした者の大多數も歸國を欲してゐるのではないのである。餘儀なくそれにサインしたのは、サインしなかつた場合に取らねばならぬことになつてゐる「其れに代る他の方法」を受諾することを欲しなかつたからである。

そこで、その「彼れか此れか」の手段」といふのは何であつたかといふに、移の選擇をなすべき資格が行はれた當時理解されてゐたところでは、歸國申請にサインしない者は、出來るだけ早く東部に行くことを或程度まで強要されるといふのであつた。そしてコミッションの新切作事、「ミッション・オフイス」學校教師、病院勤務其他コミッションのペイロール下に働いてゐる者は「歸國申請者」の中から代りの者が見出され次第辭職させられるであらうと言ひ傳へられたものである。其の上に歸國申請書にサインしない者はビーシー州內で就職口を見付けることを許されず、若し失業した場合にはメンテナンスも與へられないとも言はれたものである。これは、歸國申請書にサインせぬ者は、若し援護がビーシー州內に留まるとすれば生計の途を斷たれるといふ事を意味するものであつたのだ。

そこで、人々が歸國申請書にサインした理由の裏には二つの要點があるといふ事が出來る。第一はビーシー州內に留まり其所で働くことが出來るといふ點であり、第二は家族にして援助を必要とする場合メンテナンスを與へて少くとも適當なので生活は保障されてゐるゴーストタウンに留まる事が出來るといふ事だつたのである。

第二の理由たる歸國申請をしたらビーシー州にも留まつてメンテナンスも與へるといふ點に關しては、今となつてそれが移のサインをしない者でも再定住に適しない者は、インテリアタウン居住地の一ヶ所に留まれるといふ事が明かになつた如くであるものゝ、此の事實は登錄の行はれた際には明白ではなつてゐなかつたものである。

第一の理由乃至はビーシー州に留まりたいと欲する事に關しては多くの問題が提起され得るであらう。調査の際の告示中には「ロッキー以東に於ける就職口を提供されて之を受諾しない者は、あとで政府に對する協力缺如と見做すであらう」と指摘されてあつたのに、日系人が東行に氣が進まぬのは一體何うした譯なのだらうか。

理由はいろいろとある。特に年の行つた者にとつては未知の土地に對する心配とか、住居不足や良くない勞働條件や差別待遇等など云つたやうな好ましからぬ噂など噂に根ざした恐怖心など根據のないものもある。

だが其の半面に於ては充分根據のある理由もある。東部各地に於て必ずしも日系人が歡迎されるとはきまつてをらず、再定住した土地に恒久的に留まることを許されず戰後には再び他へ移される事になるかも知れぬといふ心配がある。其の上に最も重要なることは土地の購入やリースを禁止してゐる現在の施行規定が取除かれるといふ保證が行はれてゐないことだ。此の點は一般[illegible]人道的な不[illegible]れてゐた[illegible]安定から[illegible]土地を捨つと[illegible]を研究するとかいふ[illegible]して來たところからして[illegible]解されなければならぬところ[illegible]

[illegible]點は、歸國申請書にサインをするやうに人々をして誘つたと見られる[illegible]これは輕蔑の[illegible]であつて[illegible]取消されるであらう[illegible]考へる向きも多かつた[illegible]である。

新[illegible]見てくる[illegible]歸國申請の調査は、戰後には[illegible]歸りたいと欲する人[illegible]といふようも考ふ[illegible]、ビーシー州に居る日系人はして[illegible]大部分[illegible]に[illegible]サイン[illegible]方法を受[illegible]する[illegible]用途の[illegible]人々を選別したいといふ事になるのである。

日系二世志願兵最初の組

三月四日トロント停車場を出發

（トロント發　センサーのため遲延）三月四日の晴かな日曜日の朝、カナダ陸軍の軍服を着た十二名の日系二世がユニオン・ステーションに現はれて、彼等の出發を知つてゐた少數の二世と最後の別れの言葉を交はした。此の日系カナダ人志願兵の最初のグループの出發を見送つた一人からの通信事實はやつと解禁されたのである。此の出發の光景を眺めた人々は一體彼等は支那人であらうかそれとも日本人なのだらうかと好奇の目をそばだてゝゐる有樣だつた。一彼等は眼立つて目立つといふほどではなかつたが、軍服に身をかためた彼等が群衆から最後の左樣ならの手を振つた折には實際誇りを感じた」と通信は書いてゐる。

×　×

吾々は大勢の見送りがあるものと豫期して居たのだがサイト氏一家の者四名が居るだけで、最初には隊員は一人も見らなかつた。それで案內所に行つて「日系兵」の部隊を尋ねたが、誰一人としてそんな事を知つて居る者はなく、あべこべに吾々が奇異の目をもつて見られた有樣だつた。最後に送兵の所に行つて日系兵出征者はもう出發したのかと尋ねたところ「軍の動きは秘密になつてゐることを知らぬのか」と言はれる始末だつた。

そこでもう家へ歸るほかないと思つて出入口の方へ歩いて行くとそこにカーキ服を着た十二名の日系兵が入つて來た。一同は一つ所に集まつてにぎやかに話しはじめ一人々々の名前を紹介された。人人は吾々が支那人なのか日本人なのかといぶかつてゐる樣子だつたし、何か斯う秘密めいた空氣がただよつてゐた。驛員も小さい聲で「彼等は日本人か支那人か」ときいてゐた。將校は「日本人だ」とさゝやいて行つて了つた。「吾々は支那人のフリをしてゐなければならんのだらう。何故そいふに吾々の入隊はまだ公式には發表されてはをらぬのだから……」とボーイの一人は小聲で語つた。

彼らの行く先を尋ねることなどはバカげたことであつた。一人の兵は私を見て「ネー……」と云つて後はだまつてしまつた。

彼らすべては軍隊式に敬禮して居て、中には帽子をとるのを躊躇してゐる者があつた。軍隊式な敬禮で手を擧げやうとしたがインゼクシヨンした爲めにウマく出來ない者もあつた。

やがて「出發」の號令がかゝつて彼らは二列に並び九時十五分發のモントリオール行列車の人となつた。

重い背嚢を背負ひ重い銃をはいた彼らの出發は、どう見ても彼らのするものではなかつたが、彼らが車窓から最後の別れの手を振つた時には、彼らの上に言ひ知れぬ誇りを感じたことだつた。

日系米兵歐洲から歸還して歡呼さる

（ニューヨーク發）六月七日に歸還兵大輸送船チヤートン號で歐洲から歸つて來た千八百二名の兵隊中には多數の日系兵が入つてゐたが彼らはサレルノ、カシノ、アンジオの各戰線やイタリー山岳地帶の多季戰で殊戰した勇士達で群衆が下船する際には米兵から大歡呼を受けた。

（イタリー米第五軍本部發）北部イタリーの獨逸軍捕虜收容所は日系米兵からなる歩兵第四四二聯隊によつて監視してゐるが同所には十萬人の獨逸兵が收容されて居るのである。

（加州パサデナ發）米第六軍の指揮官デヴアーズ將軍はアメリカ友愛協會のカー會長に宛てた手紙の中で「余の配下にあつてイタリー及フランス戰線に於て戰つた日系米兵は余の見る所では米陸軍中最も立派な兵隊で、彼らの勇敢さと義務に專心し機際に高んでゐる事とは數知れぬ戰狀を叙勳したのであるが、アメリカ人は之ら日系米兵の功勞を決して忘れてはならないのだ」と述べてゐる。

御禮

私事御地に在職中はみな樣方のご指導と御援助に依りまして幸に永き月日を何不自由なく職責を果し得た事を心より感謝致します。多出發に際しご丁寧なる御見送りやご芳志を頂き有難く厚く御禮申上げます。皆樣方の御健康と御幸福を同時にお祈りましてお禮申し上げます。彼地へ到着の上ゆるゆる通信致します。

六月十九日
北へ東へと趣る心急しき車中より
田邊美子

ニウデンヴアー、ボプオフ、レモンクリーキの皆樣

御禮

過去三ヶ年間當地在留中にはみな樣方より一方ならぬ御厚情に預り今回カストロー[illegible]出發に際しては色々と御心配を頂き且又御餞別を頂き[illegible]取[illegible]紙上を以て篤く御禮申上げます

六月十九日
森田治助
家內一同

タシメ在留同胞一同樣

御禮

御地在留中は[illegible]一方ならぬご厚情に預りまして今回ロー[illegible]へ移るにつきまして出發に際しては色々と御親切にお世話下され又出發に際し嚴に有難うございました。取あへず紙上を以て篤く御禮申上げます

六月十九日
西本長之助
西本一美子

タシメ在留同胞一同樣

何うにかなる住居と豊富な仕事口

＝モントリオールから第二信＝

宮本傳太郎

モントリオールに来てから二週間目に転居しました。今までの處は、炊事場は共同なので何かに不便な處でしたので世話する人があつたのを幸ひ少し高値でしたが思ひきつて引つ越しました。家主が日本人の為手を選んでゐるとの事でしたし、今までの台所と違ひケッチン、浴場とも自分専用の純アパート式ですから、みんなすつかり気に入つてしまひました。家賃は月四十弗です。寝室、ソファなど諸什器に百二十弗支払ひましたが其の外に何やかやと二百弗は掛りさうです。それでもみんなからラッキーでしたね――と羨ましがられました。

現在モントリオールは軍需地域とは云へないまでも相當住宅問題は深刻で、僕等の様で見ましても貸間を借るとて申出るや否やもう二人も三人もの申込者があるといふ具合で、相當程度に借家難に逢着してゐる人のあることが想像されます。

家賃はアパートでもルームでも又はフラットでも皆一様に可なり高く、家具が自分持で四、五十弗、家主持だと五、六十弗程度です。それも日本人は大抵住宅難に遭い便利な所を欲しがるから然うなので、郊外の方に行けば二、三十弗で立派なフラットを借りる事も出来ます。其邊りさういふ所でも五百弗位の家具はどうしても買はねばならぬ事になるでせう。市内でもイーストサイドに寄つた方になりますと可なり安い家賃の貸間があるさうですが、そこの部屋は大抵共通した壁にゴミノーした時には気持もならぬ場所もあつて餘り日本人は好まぬ様です。

それで今の此の住宅戦の新新来者の日本人はさぞ困つてゐるだらうと思はれるでせうが皆それ相當に空間を見つけて収まつて行きつゝあるから妙なものです。それにはこゝに居る日本人は借家人としては良い性格を備はつてゐるからです。第一小さな子供の少いこと、大家族の人が少い事、清潔好きな事、家賃の支払がキチンとして居ることなどが家主に歓迎される點で、日本人を知らない人は兎も角、一度日本人に貸間した経験のある者は進んで日本人の借家人をさがすといふ程になつてゐます。独身の人達にしても大抵月二十弗位のルーム代ですから可なりの負担になりますが、ローストの方のルーミングハウスと違つてケッチンを自由につかつて自炊が出来る仕組になつてゐますから、少し厄介ですが心掛け次第でその點で生活費のかさばるのを調整する事が出来ます。

◇

住宅の事を書きましたから序に今度は仕事のことをお知らせしたいのですが、何分新来者には各方面のことが解りかねるので、これはどうしても僕が現に働いてゐる仕事と外に二三見聞した範囲を出ることが出来ないのを承知して欲しいと思ひます。

大体ケベック州は戦前から労働組合の発達してないことで有名でしたから労働條件はよい方ではありません。現在私はセメントのタイルをつくる會社に就働して居ますが一週五十四時間働きで時給五十三仙です。今月から仕事の能率に應じてボーナスが付くとのことなくしてよい日には時給六十仙餘りになります。現在日本人が三人外はすべて佛系加奈陀人です。面白いのは此所の就業時間の規定で朝七時に就業十時に十五分間の休憩、三時に同じく十五分間の休憩、五時終業と云ふ事になつてゐるのですが五時頃からそろそろ帰宅の用意をする始末で就業時間はかなり[illegible]取られて一日十時間働けたら[illegible]四時間ばたらきが一週間に四五時間がものと余計に喰込まれるわけですが、それでなほ賃金の安さは後にそれを補つてゐることなのでせう。インカムタックスとか失業保険の掛金とかは他所と同じ様ですが州法に依るすべての費目にかゝる消費税があつて、之が日常生活に相當程度にひゞいて来ます。其の外に贅沢品に對する税金が設定したのですが[illegible]の非難にあつて政府は引つ込めてしまひました。

○

此處の工業は[illegible]の方の工業の多いのに反して殆ど手工業で、それも比較的小規模のが多く、就働者は十人三十人程度のが多く、百人千人と云ふのは軍需関係を除いては少いやうです。作業の種類も小さな家具製造、婦人靴、パイプ製造と云つたやうなライトウォークに多くの日本人は働いて居ます。従来日本人がコートメーキングで[illegible]

[illegible]

近頃日本人が大工の方に大分進出して来たのがよい傾向だと思つてゐます。此の方は労働組合の力が強いかで一時給九十六仙といふ高賃金を取つてゐます。勿論組合員でなければならぬのです。[illegible]

[illegible]

道路キャンプの食べもの

サンダーラダアー　ケー・エム生

道路キャンプの食料は一食二十五仙である、どつちかといへば良い方であらうと思ふ。料理人コックの良し悪しにより其の色彩は變つてくるが、我々はレッドパス以来良いコックさんに恵まれて来たので喜んでゐた。

食料からは米、味噌、醤油をはじめ、[illegible]、野菜、魚など一切のものは配給してくれるが、ミイトも野菜は食ひ切れない。アスパラガスも五月の二十日頃に食つた。スピナッチ、レタス、セロリー、ルーバーブ、トマート、キユカンバー何でも季節物はあり、贅沢で[illegible]な家宅テーブルが大皿を取まぜて立膳までこしらへてくれる有様だから、食ひ気一方の我々には非常に有難い話だ。いま一日の献立を記せば次のやうだ。

△朝食――フルーツの煮た物、玉子二個、ベイコン、ポリッヂ、コーンフレーキ、パンケーキ、

△昼食――スープは普通の洋食、パイとフルーツは毎日出てチーズ、ピクルス、ピーナツ、ヂヤム、ピーナツバタなどテーブル狭しとならぶ。

△夕食――日本食で二品の菜にツケ物、味噌汁も配給の如何により時々たべられる。

魚も注文すればホワイト・フィッシュなんかも呉れるが、何しろ生臭いので敬遠する。近頃来てゐるのは主にドッグ・サーモンのコールドストレーヂに入つたもので、刺身や酢味噌でナマスにしたり、種々に料理してくふが、サシミが一番喜ばれる。ピンクサーモンの刺身といへばタマゲル御仁もあるかも知れないが、却々乙な風味を持つてゐて、境遇の然らしめるためか、海岸に居た時分食つた鮭の味に比較させるから妙だ。ターキーもクリスマスには送つてよこすが、然し出来ればビーアの一杯づゝもほしいものだ。

「食通」たちは鱒釣りやキャンデーなどを自分で買ひ野菜なども自分で作つてたべる。又山から行者ンボボの若葉、ゼンマイ、タンポポの芽、つくし、タラの芽、わらびなど至る所にとつて賞味する。

それは先に食料のよし悪しはコックの如何による事が多いが、實際當キャンプのコックさんは嘗てホテルのコックだつたらしく、努力してくれるので一同大に感謝してゐる。

唯、昨年ピラミッドに居た時四月頃の事だつたが、[illegible]チーフがバースデー・ケーキを作つて保健的のデーをこしらへて食はした時には五十人からなる人が文字通り舌鼓を打つて賞味したのもあつた。

併し、何をやらしても可ならざるなき我々のチーフにも欠點がある。それはブレッド、パイ、ケーキ、何でも餘りにうますぎるので皆が大食ひの傾向がついて[illegible]かイーストの事など[illegible]が一寸[illegible]ハ人も好きの者は[illegible]だといふ噂があるから、あまりさうにならないやうに、わざとさうされたのではないかも知れない。

[illegible]

トロントに来て

江本愛子

幾つ町過ぎて行けど果てしなき
住居に店の交ふ町並

道を聞く西欧の人に答へたる吾にも未だストレンジャの町

高からぬ背に黒髪長きイタリヤ乙女のその美しさしばし見惚りぬ

欧洲の戦ひ終へし後より店目にたちて出る深き品々

旅をして汽車の早さに驚きぬ百五十哩二時間にて着く

西よりの友をむかへて共々に町にきたまう心を語りぬ

博物館に今日も一人を楽しみつ物想ひつゝさまよふと見ゆ

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田邊平五郎

Nisei Americans Gain Fairer Deals

By R. H. MARKHAM

An encouraging current development is the beginning of fairer treatment for Americans of Japanese origin, even as the United States is devoting all its energies to the defeat of the Japanese state.

Before going to St. Louis, I visited Detroit and happened to be there over a week end. Sunday morning I wandered down Woodward Avenue, on which many churches are situated, and visited one of them. It was filled with quiet, reverent men and women, well dressed and prosperous appearing as are most Americans at the present time. On receiving an order of service, I noticed with interest that it seemed to be dedicated to a Japanese boy, or at least a boy with a Japanese name.

When time came for the sermon, the preacher began by reading letters from two church members in the armed forces. Both missives had come from Italy. The writer of the first told of his joy on thinking about the church, of his gratitude for letters he had received and of the help that had come to come to him from Christian faith and fellowship.

Due to that strength, the young soldier said, he had been able to resist the many temptations with which he was surrounded. He was eagerly looking forward to the end of the war and his return to his church home. It was an intimate, moving letter such as many a front-line soldier in loneliness and danger has written. It was sent early in April and bore the name of Private Haruo Kawamoto.

A few days later Private Kawamoto's brother, also a soldier in Italy, wrote the pastor a shorter, simpler, starker note in which he said something like this: "I am bewildered and confused and don't know what to say. Haruo was killed yesterday in a terrible battle. I don't know why he went, for he was the best boy in our company."

As the pastor read this letter, his voice broke and for a moment he could not speak. A large part of the congregation was in tears. Plainly, they deeply loved their fellow Christian and their fellow American, even though some of them probably had relatives on Okinawa. They pictured the distant battle field and with mud-covered battle field and with reverent devotion envisaged Private Kawamoto offering the supreme sacrifice for America. I was glad circumstances had brought me to that First Baptist Church and its demonstration of noble American unity.

Americans Are Vigorously Defending Minorities

Such fellowship between Japanese American and Americans of other origins is steadily growing throughout America, in spite of some cases of brutal intolerance. At any rate, it is growing in most areas east of the Mississippi River. Our relations with fellow citizens of Japanese origin bring into dramatic clarity two mighty forces working among Americans, one provoking tensions and the other promoting harmony.

Never, it seems to me, were so many Americans so vigorously engaged in defending minorities. I am not saying they all operate wisely. Frequently they stir up more hatred than they allay, and provoke more enmity than they dissipate. A few of them are so furiously intolerant against tolerance that they increase intolerance. However, such bellicose pacifiers are the exception and one is pleased to find in every part of the United States large numbers of earnest, active gracious peacemakers.

As a result of their activity and of the churches from which most of them come, the problem of cruel discrimination against Japanese Americans is on the way to a definite solution. This, in its narrower aspects, is one of our easiest problems, because it concerns a very limited number of people against whom most Americans are not prejudiced. At the beginning of the war there were in the United States about 130,000 Japanese or Americans of Japanese origin. Of the 110,000 on the West Coast, all were removed.

Many Americans have challenged the justice and even the wisdom of that drastic measure. Two thirds of the "Japanese" who were torn from their homes and put in detention camps were American-born American citizens, guilty of no offense of any kind. And not only were they herded into uncomfortable enclosures but most of them lost most of their property. One cannot deny that fellow Americans of Japanese descent were subjected to bitter humiliation and many hardships.

War Measures Necessitated Evacuation

However, such a measure was understandable. Pearl Harbor was a horribly treacherous, sneak attack. As a result of it, United States Pacific fleet was largely incapacitated and the United States was placed in grave danger. An attempt by Japan to land forces on the West Coast was by no means unthinkable. It is not fair or gallant to reproach Americans there, if some of them allowed their imaginations to conjure up cruel Japanese troops landing in their communities and joining up with local Japanese in acts of mass cruelty.

A few Japanese in the United States sympathized with America's enemy. And it is not a myth that armies are cruel in war or that the Japanese have been among the cruelest. It is also true that in war a commander responsible for national safety is wise, at crucial moments, to take the risk of going too far, rather than not far enough. The fate of 140,000,000 American citizens tends to outweigh the convenience or rights of 110,000.

It also deserves to be [illegible] emphasized that the War Department, on the [illegible] a lenient attitude [illegible] has provided [illegible] sufficient food and [illegible] has heartily [illegible] their relocation. We all [illegible] that in this war the Government with full right, has taken the farms and homes of many citizens for war purposes, thus forcing them to move, and has sent Americans by the millions to distant lands. The moving of 110,000 Japanese and Japanese Americans was a similar coercive war measure which at the time seemed essential.

In view of these facts, I am not inclined to reproach the United States Army for removing Japanese from a very vital area at an extremely critical time. Now, however, the situation has entirely changed, due to three vital factors. One is that all our shores are heavily defended. Even more important, most Japanese in America and in Hawaii have proved completely loyal. Thirdly, Americans of Japanese origin have been and are exceedingly brave soldiers in the United States Army. Most Japanese Americans have proven themselves to be very good Americans. They have made a record of which all Americans should be proud. It is a proof of the power of American democracy.

It should be remembered that Americans of Japanese [illegible] much like other Americans [illegible] United States [illegible] [illegible] Germany or [illegible] but not Americans of German origin. Italy too was an enemy, but not Americans of Italian origin. They were and are good patriots. Slovakia was an enemy, and so was Hungary, but not Americans of Slovak and Hungarian origin; they are the most useful citizens.

Likewise, even though at war with Japan, the United States is not at war with Americans of Japanese descent. The Japanese state, Army and Navy are causing Allies terrible suffering and bereavement, but that does not reflect upon fellow citizens of Japanese origin. Practically all of them are just as loyal as the rest of the United States citizens and have proved it. To distrust or humiliate a fellow American with yellow skin is not an indication of robust Americanism, but just the opposite. It shows one has forgotten the true meaning of Americanism. [illegible] Japanese Americans is not [illegible] one's enemies because such Americans are not enemies, they are friends. To treat Japanese Americans fairly is merely being neighborly to good neighbors.

—Christian Science Monitor

From Coast to Coast

NISEI VOICES

A New Chapter

By T. F. K.

A new chapter was written to the evacuation history today. Today, the machinery of the B. C. Security Commission began to work and the first step toward segregation of repatriates from non-repatriates was begun.

Outside, the crowd has subsided. People have come clumping into the apartment, some dolefully shaking their heads, some quiet and pensive, others chattering and a few wiping tears from their eyes.

For friends have left this centre today. People who were considered suitable for relocation were moved to Kaslo.

I hurried home from the bus stop where all the people were saying goodbyes with my vision blurred with a few unshed tears before the contingent of five families left. Because there were only 21 people and not 120 as expected, they left on two passenger cars.

It is rumoured that the segregation program is expected to be completed by the end of August this year. This program is not without complications.

There has been a case where a family split has occurred. Both the parents and an only daughter have expressed the desire to remain in Canada; The daughter has received notice to leave for Kaslo. The parents are to be sent to New Denver.

There has also been a case where an old couple who were sent out from Kaslo are returning to that centre after being given a notice to relocate or transfer back to the Kootenay ghosttown. They have decided to move back to Kaslo. Both are old age pension cases.

It is also understood that internee families will be left alone for the time being until such time that most of the segregation of those who have signed repatriation papers have been completed.

I am writing this in Tashme. We did not come here through choice. I am here because our family was marked as one of the first group to be shipped here from Kaslo in the initial move to close that centre. We protested that we wished to relocate to the east but it was useless. So now I am here in Tashme, seeing people going back to Kaslo, the centre which they said was closing.

It is three months now since I arrived here. The people have all been nice to us. We have taken part in all social and sports activities that are held here from time to time. But we are waiting for the day when we will be able to pack up and leave for the east. A place has been found for us in the east but we have yet to receive our release from this centre.

Meanwhile, we can only wait and hope . . . .

SPORTS

Horsehide 'n Hickory

Kelowna Leads in OK League

By BOBO

	GP	W	L	Pts.
Kelowna	4	4	0	8
Vernon	4	2	2	4
OK Centre	2	1	1	2
Summerland	4	0	4	0

On May 27, the luckless Summerland crew travelled to Vernon and were swamped by the terrific score of 26 to 8. Four Summerland chuckers were unable to stop the Vernon sluggers.

Chuck Terada who took over the pitching chores from R. Mende in the fourth inning for Vernon, struck out 11 opponents and slugged out three hits, two of which were triples, at six trips to the plate.

Starry Vernon second sacker, M. Kawaguchi hit three for five and picked up three assists without an error. Star for the losers was speedy Alf Kita, who hit a double which he stretched into a home run. He played a steady game in the hot corner.

Batteries: Vernon—R. Mende, C. Terada and C. Terada, S. Miike. Summerland — H. Furuya, Chu Tada, R. Kuroda, K. Furuya and M. Kita, H. Furuya. Umpires: Kiyoshi Suga and Toshi Yamaoka.

* * *

The Okanagan Centre team which made a belated entry into the league took a 21-1 shellacking in their debut played against Vernon on June 3.

* * *

On the same date the Kelowna team visited Summerland's famous Crescent Beach baseball grounds and came home victorious with a neat 10-4 win. Except for one inning the fourth the game was very close.

KOGA WIFFS FOURTEEN

Suey Koga pitched a brilliant game, striking out 14 batters and had the game well in hand all the way through.

Summerland's fleet-footed outfielder Frank Kuroda made 6 difficult catches with the ease of Superman. One of Frank's catches was spectacular. He ran back deep into left field for "Logger" Inouye's long smash, made a one-handed stab, fell over, but came up with the ball. Shige Kawahara gets the third star for his good hitting of three for five including a double which drove in a couple of runs.

Batteries: Kelowna—Suey Koga and S. Matsuba, M. Koga. Summerland—H. Furuya, Min Kita and Min Kita, H. Furuya. Note: the Summerland's battery is queer but correct. Umpires: N. "Poki" Aoki, behind the plate and Tom Shimizu.

* * *

The Kelowna Nisei Ball Club travelled to Vernon on June 10 and won the game by default as the Vernon Club was unable to secure a playing field.

* * *

On the same date, with the league leading Kelowna team looking on, the Hinodes from Summerland dropped another tough game to Okanagan Centre at the latter's Mountain View grounds. The score was 11-6.

Min Kita made the most hits in the game batting three for five and knocking home three of Hinode's six runs. OK's speedy first sacker, A. Hickichi, a local boy, played a nifty game. Another home town boy who starred in the game was Matt Kobayashi of OK Centre, who took over on the mound after A. Mende lost control. In the six innings of relief pitching, Matt struck out 10 Hinodeites.

Batteries: OK Centre— A. Mende, M. Kobayashi and Tommy Sawayama. Summerland — Min Kita, H. Furuya and H. Furuya, Min Kita.

Following this game, the Hinode team hopped down to Kelowna to get mixed up in a fastball game with the Kelowna Girl Blondes team. The Blues (Bobo's team) won over the Reds 10-8. The Reds were coached by Moto Kawahara. The no-hit pitching effort by Clara Bow won the game for the Blues.

Raymond Y.M.B.A. Overwhelm Coaldale Cubs 19—8

Raymond A. C.s Nose Out Coaldale Busseis 2—1

In scheduled games of the Southern Alberta Baseball League, Southern Division, Coaldale Busseis won a close 2—1 contest over the Raymond A. C. in Coaldale, while at Raymond the Raymond Y.M.B.A. defeated Coaldale Cubs 19—8.

The best game of the season was witnessed as the Coaldale Busseis nosed out the Raymond A. C. in an exciting contest which saw T. Hori of Coaldale and Y. Tamura of Raymond yield only 4 hits each. Coaldale scored both their runs in the 5th inning on a timely single by slugging first baseman, big Push Matsumiya. Raymond scored their lone run in the 7th frame.

In Raymond, the Raymond Y.M.B.A. overwhelmed the Coaldale Cubs, scoring 19 runs off 3 Coaldale hurlers. The hapless Coaldale chuckers were touched for 21 hits. Raymond scored 9 of their runs in the "lucky" 7th. Cubs scored 8 runs off 10 hits.

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News Notes Across Canada...

X-B.C. Club Bids Adieu to Rev. Tillman

TABER, Alta. — A farewell party sponsored by the Taber X-B. C. Club was held on May 17 to honor Rev. and Mrs. R. B. Tillman who left for Vancouver on May 27 on the first leg of a journey which will take them to take up post with the World's Federated Student Movement in a field in World Student Relief under U.N.R.R.A. in Europe.

Rev. Tillman who resigned his position as pastor of the Taber United Church, has been active for the past two years in encouraging activities of the Taber X-B. C. Club.

The memories of that hilarious evening, highlighted with popular parlor games will long remain in the minds of the 25 young people present. Amiable Kenny Sakamoto emceed.

Lucky prize-winners in Bingo were Mitzi Ishida, Mrs. Tillman, Walter Koyanagi and Mush Uyesugi.

The perplexing quiz contest conducted by the emcee, Eikichi Ishida and Herby Matsui stumped all the contestants but Mary Okamoto. "Indications" was the last game before refreshments were served and members of the winning team received a pencil apiece.

Drawing much attention was a huge cake presented to Rev. and Mrs. Tillman. Rev. Tillman cut the cake and everyone received a huge piece.

During the intermission, the emcee presented gifts to the honored guests on behalf of the Club. He conveyed the Club's gratitude of Rev. Tillman's untiring efforts in support of the organization and wished him success in his new assignment with the United Nations War Rehabilitation in Europe.

Rev. Tillman spoke a few words of thanks and felt confident that the two years' experience gleaned through close contact with the X-B. C. Club would greatly enlighten the duties of his new post overseas.

* * *

Delegates who represented the X-B. C. Club at the Southern Alberta Nisei Federation meeting in Lethbridge were Mary Okamoto and Kenny Sakamoto.

As a token of appreciation for the use of the church basement, the club donated $5.00 to Mr. F. J. Hesse, treasurer of the United Church Board and $5.00 to Mr. John Seerie, janitor for his faithful service.

—C. Adachi

New Denverites Enjoy Gay Picnic Program

NEW DENVER, B. C.—A gay picnic sponsored by the P.T.A., Japanese Committee and the Women's Association was held at the Orchard Ball Park on June 16.

One of the highlights in a variety program which listed almost 100 items, was Miss Margaret Rempel's rendition of a popular Japanese song. Miss Rempel is the United Church Missionary here.

Another item which was well received by the audience was Mrs. Ban and Mrs. Nakahara's duet of a Japanese song.

School children enjoyed a day of games and races with the older folk also participating in many events on the program.

The picnic was held as a farewell gesture for the many friends who will be parting company following the segregation program.

The sponsors expressed their thanks for the co-operation of the people in making the picnic a success and also to the local merchants for their generous donations.

South Alberta Busseis To Hold July 1 Outing

PICTURE BUTTE, Alta. — Plans have been completed by the Southern Alberta Busseis League to hold a Dominion Day picnic on July 1 from 10 a.m. Location for the picnic will be at Coaldale. Everybody is welcomed to attend.

* * *

Aided by donations by S. Kuwabara of Calgary and S. Inouye of Edmonton, the Picture Butte Bukkyo Library has been completed.

Donations of reading material, especially of Japanese books, are sought by the Bukkyo Library. All contributions will be welcomed.

Etsuko Toguri Graduates From Alma College

ST. THOMAS, Ont.—The convocation exercise of the Alma College were held in the Garden Theatre here on June 12.

It will be of special interest to Nisei's to learn that among the 66 graduates, one of them was Miss Etsuko Toguri, who completed her senior matriculation here.

Miss Toguri who is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Toguri of Bay Farm, B. C., has been carrying on with her studies at the College since the evacuation.

She is planning to enter one of the eastern university in the fall.

A number of Nisei girls are still attending the College.

Personal Notes

THE MARITAL FRONT

HAYASHI—HIROSE

A quiet wedding was solemnized on June 1 at the Knox United Church in Winnipeg, Man., by Dr. Crossley Hunter when Yoshiko "Betty", only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Tokuji Hirose of Winnipeg was united in marriage with Mr. Mitsuo "Mickey" Hayashi, youngest son of Mrs. Yuki Hayashi, formerly of Barnwell, Alta., and the late Mr. Senjiro Hayashi. The reception was held at the home of the bride's parents.

The young couple left for Kenora to spend a honeymoon.

* * *

NAKATSU—OMORI

The New Denver Buddhist Church provided the setting for the marriage of Miss Haruye Omori to Mr. Kaichi Nakatsu on May 26. Rev. S. Asaka officiated.

Reception was held at Greenwood on June 3.

Baishakunins were Mr. and Mrs. Y. Kitade and Mr. and Mrs. T. Miyata.

* * *

HATANAKA—ABE

Wedding bells chimed in Picture Butte as Shizuye, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Suyekichi Abe was joined in holy matrimony with Mr. Denzo Hatanaka, brother-in-law of Mr. F. Takeda of Shaughnessy, Alta. on June 2 at the Picture Butte Buddhist Church.

Baishakunins were Messrs. K. Ono and S. Nakamura.

* * *

ENGAGEMENT

The engagements were announced recently at Tashme of Miss Yoshino Kawamoto to Mr. Koichiro Takagaki of Kamloops, B. C. and of Miss Namiko Koyanagi to Mr. Yoshio Kumano of Hamilton, Ont.

* * *

THANK YOU . . .

The New Canadian gratefully acknowledges the generous donation from Mr. and Mrs. Mitsuo "Mickey" Hayashi of Winnipeg, Man., in commemoration of their marriage.

Sincere thanks are extended by The New Canadian to Mr. M. Kudo of Raymond, Alta., for his generous donation.

* * *

THE STORK RECORD

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Tsuchiya (nee Yasuko Yamazaki) of Winnipeg, Man. became the proud parents of a baby girl—Naomi Elaine—on June 9.

The stork paid a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Shoichi Sakurai of Kaslo, B. C. with a baby girl—Kayako—on June 8 at the Kaslo Victorian Hospital.

An addition to the family was welcomed by Mr. and Mrs. Takeo Kataoka of Greenwood, B. C., on May 9—a baby girl, Masako.

Tours Southern Ontario Centres

Ontarioites Welcome Rev. Shimizu

HAMILTON, Ont.—The Hamilton Issei Organization, the "Kyowa" Club, held a welcome meeting for Rev. K. Shimizu at the Redeemer United Church here on June 8.

Upwards of 90 people, both relocees and occidental friends, attended to hear Rev. Shimizu speak. In his address, Rev. Shimizu stressed the importance of faith in achieving a brighter future in spite of all difficulties. He spoke in English and Japanese.

G. Yoshida, secretary of the organization, introduced the guest.

At the conclusion of the meeting, Rev. Shimizu showed movies of the interior housing centres in B. C. Refreshments were served.

TORONTOITES HOLD BANQUET

Two days previously, Rev. Shimizu was a guest of a "welcome" banquet held in his honor at the Metropolitan Church Hall in Toronto. Approximately 140 people were present.

Miss Florence Bird presided in the chair. Words of welcome were expressed by Dr. Peter Bryce, Mrs. Loveys of the W.M.S.; Mr. E. Trueman, placement officer; Rev. Percy Price, Irene Uchida, representing the Toronto Nisei and S. Sasaki, representing the Issei.

Rev. Shimizu completed a tour of southern Ontario cities prior to arriving in Hamilton for the welcome meeting.

Sophy-Eds Honor Soldiers

HAMILTON, Ont.— Special guests at the Sophy-Ed wind-up dance held at the Y.M.C.A. on Saturday, June 2, were Nisei servicemen stationed at Toronto and Brantford.

A good crowd attended and the cool weather made it a very enjoyable affair. Crowned queen of the dance by Judge Jack T. Oki was Margaret Inouye. She was presented with a box of chocolates by Mrs. R. Allen.

JACL Publishes Pamphlet "They Work for Victory"

"They Work for Victory", a 32-page pamphlet describing the work of Japanese Americans in the war effort, was published last week by the Japanese American Citizens League.

The profusely-illustrated pamphlet is divided into sections dealing with Nisei in the armed forces, in agriculture, in government work, in defense work, and in other work essential to the war effort.

Featured in the section on defense work are photos and a story on the Nisei at the Tooele Ordnance Depot in Utah. Photographs were taken by the U.S. Army Signal Corps.

While the majority of the photographs were supplied by the War Relocation Authority and the U.S. Army Signal Corps, others are credited to Ansel Adams, photographer-author of "Born Free and Equal," and Elison, nationally known photographer.

Introductory sections of the pamphlet discuss "Who and What are Nisei?" and "These are the Faces of the Nisei."

Copies of the pamphlet are available at the National Japanese American Citizens League headquarters in Beason Building, Salt Lake City, Utah. Single copies are priced at twenty-five cents.

—Pacific Citizen

"Stars and Stripes" Scores Intolerance

The "Stars and Stripes", official U.S. army publication of army news on all war fronts, recently in the Mediterranean edition, scored the intolerance against Nisei's in the United States.

REPATRIATION LEAGUE BEGINS CAMPAIGN FOR EXPULSION THROUGH RADIO AND PRESS

VANCOUVER, B. C. — Under the title "The Japanese Menace", the Japanese Repatriation League published a 12 page pamphlet urging deportation of all of Japanese origin from Canada.

The extent to which the Repatriation League is going in an effort to exclude all of Japanese ancestry from Canada is revealed in the following paragraph.

A section in the publication declares: "The League is non-partisan and non-sectarian. Membership is open to any citizen not of Japanese extraction. The sole purpose of the league is the repatriation of the Japs. To achieve this desirable end, the league has launched a campaign to arouse and crystallize public opinion to the point that we can make our demands heard at Ottawa in no uncertain voice. Our program calls for the use of the press, extensive use of the radio and the circulation of petitions. These are now being sent all over the province for signature."

The White Canada League formed in 1928 was recently re-organized under the name "Japanese Repatriation League." A Charter is held under the Societies Act, the pamphlet said.

One of the articles published in this pamphlet is the hoax letter which was allegedly written by five "loyal and patriotic" Japanese and published in the Vancouver Sun in 1942 objecting against ridicule of a caricature of Prince Chichibu.

In the feature article by Sam Williams, it is charged that Japanese Canadians are generally unassimilible and that the immigrants were sent here as agents for Japan.

Japanese Americans Home From Europe

Nisei G.I.s Receive Rousing Ovation

NEW YORK—Many Japanese Americans were among the 1,802 soldiers who arrived home on June 7 on board the 20,000 ton troopship General W. P. Richardson.

Many of the soldiers aboard were veterans of Salerno, Cassino, Anzio and the winter war in the Italian mountains.

The contingent included men of the Fifteenth Air Force, the Japanese American 442nd Infantry Regiment, the First Armored Division and the 84th Division.

Soldiers of the 34th Division who were aboard the Richardson, lauded the fighting qualities of the Japanese Americans. Some told reporters that the Japanese Americans comprised the finest unit in the Army.

Pfc. Yoshimasa Kawaguchi, 27, former carpenter in Hawaii, said he was "damn proud and happy" to have fought in the U.S. Army. Kawaguchi is a rifleman with 21 months of combat service overseas.

When Staff Sergeant Nobuo Tokunaga, 25, of Hawaii, walked down the gangplank, he was loudly cheered by the American troops.

KASLO KLIPPINGS

Miss Sadler Departs For Post in Winnipeg

KASLO, B. C.– Miss Neta Sadler, United Church Missionary here, left for Winnipeg on Tuesday of this week.

She will take up the position of Hospital visitor in Winnipeg and also will be connected in work with relocees in that city.

She was stationed in Kaslo for the past two years and was in charge of the kindergarten, C.G.I.T. and Saturday school here.

Graduation Exercises

KASLO, B. C.—The Kootenay Lake School will hold graduation exercises on Monday, June 25.

Although interrupted with continual shifting of classes caused by relocating and transferring of students, the school headed by principal Ayako Atagi [illegible] successful conclusion [illegible] school term.

Kaslo to Challenge Nelson

KASLO, B. C.—The local base[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Nisei [illegible] the team, [illegible] Iwasa, who was slated to pitch for the locals left this centre this week to work in Nakusp.

Kamloops Youth Drowns In North Thompson River

KAMLOOPS, B. C. — [illegible] son of Mrs. Yasuye [illegible] in the North Thompson [illegible] May [illegible]

[illegible]

Funeral services [illegible] Japanese [illegible]

The family of the deceased extend deep gratitude to the many friends who offered words of condolences and sympathy.

Nisei Doctor Passes Away in London

LONDON, Ont.—Dr. Mamoru Samiya, Canadian-born Japanese doctor, passed away on June 8 in the Queen Alexandra Sanatorium in his 29th year.

Dr. Saumiya was born in Vancouver and lived in Edmonton 10 years. Two years ago he graduated as a medical doctor and spent a year in the pathological department of the Edmonton General Hospital. He interned at Lamont Public Hospital, Lamont, Alta. Less than a year ago, he came east to visit his brother and sister. He has two brothers. [illegible] his brother, he took ill and was admitted to St. Joseph's Hospital. He was later transferred to the Sanatorium.

The [illegible] Rev. K. Shimizu [illegible] Mr. [illegible] tribute [illegible] deceased.

The funeral service was held [illegible] with Rev. Washington and Rev. Shimizu jointly officiating. Rev. Shimizu gave an address in English and read the committal at the time of interment.

YOSHIAKI YUGAWA

The death is reported of Yoshiaki Yugawa, who passed away on June 10 at Shaughnessy, Alta. Final funeral services were held on June 13 at the Picture Butte Buddhist Church.

YOICHI MINAMIYE

Yoichi Minamiye passed away on June 6 in Tappen, B. C.

Funeral services were held [illegible] Rev. R. R. Tatihara officiating.

GENNOSUKE KOJIMA

Final funeral rites were [illegible] Gennosuke Kojima at [illegible] Butte, Alta. on June 3.

The family of the deceased [illegible] sincere thanks [illegible] friends who expressed [illegible] condolences at [illegible] their bereavement.

Vernon Judo Teacher Leaves

VERNON, B. C.—Harold T[illegible] who was teaching judo here [illegible] Montreal on June 11.

He and several other teachers have been teaching the scientific art of self-protection to many of the young boys here.

Card of Thanks

[illegible]

CHANGE IN ADDRESS . . .

Mr. and Mrs. K. [illegible] Nagata and family [illegible] friends of the change of address to 464 Talbot Street, London, Ont. They were formerly at Popoff, B. C.